

### [54] INPUT KEYBOARDS

[76] Inventor: **Harvey Einbinder**, 308 W. 97th St.,  
New York, N.Y. 10025

[22] Filed: **Sept. 4, 1973**

[21] Appl. No.: **394,516**

[52] U.S. Cl. .... **197/100**  
[51] Int. Cl.<sup>2</sup> ..... **B41J 5/10**  
[58] Field of Search ..... 197/9, 98, 99, 100

### [56] References Cited

#### UNITED STATES PATENTS

1,395,049	10/1921	McNamara .....	197/100
1,468,566	9/1923	Hall .....	197/98
2,080,457	5/1937	Bower .....	197/100
2,102,526	12/1937	Guilfoyle .....	197/100
2,369,807	2/1945	Solon .....	197/98
3,698,532	10/1972	Dodds .....	197/100

#### FOREIGN PATENTS OR APPLICATIONS

808,874	2/1937	France .....	197/100
1,255,117	11/1967	Germany .....	197/100
2,017,063	10/1970	Germany .....	197/100
174,678	4/1935	Switzerland .....	197/100

#### OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"The Tyranny of Qwerty," Charles Lekberg, Sat.  
Rev., Sept. 30, 1972, pp. 37-40.

Primary Examiner—Edgar S. Burr  
Assistant Examiner—Paul T. Sewell

[57]

### ABSTRACT

Input keyboards are disclosed for typewriters, computer terminals, and other devices processing alphanumeric information that maximize entry rates and stroking accuracy, and minimize finger motions and the time needed to master the keyboard. A general method is also disclosed of designing such keyboards for any alphabetic language. The invention places the space key and four common vowels directly under the fingers of the left hand, and five common consonants directly under the fingers of the right hand. Two-finger chord strokes generate common two-character sequences belonging to the same hand. The keyboards are split into rotated halves containing curved key rows and slanted key tops of variable height to follow the architecture of the hand. The invention includes keyboards for English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese.

**17 Claims, 9 Drawing Figures**

